

today, and Judge Torrison will deliver the final decree as to whether the public is to believe Grossman innocent or guilty.

But, whatever decision Judge Torrison may reach regarding Grossman, his verdict will not alter the fact that evidence has been introduced and admitted tending to blacken Mrs. Kraus' character, however false that evidence may be.

It doesn't seem to pay to have an employer arrested, even if he does consider the salary he pays gives him the right to insult his women employees.

But I did know of a girl who used a hatpin when girls were wearing large hats and hatpins were very long. However, that is another story.

AT THE HALLOWE'EN PARTY



George—She is the prettiest girl at the party, but she doesn't take part in any of the games.

Blanche—No, she doesn't want the name of her future husband to be revealed, because it might seem to take the matter of choice out of her hands.

By the end of 1916 the Chinese army expects to have one thousand aeroplanes, this year's budget calling for the purchase of 250.

SHOWS ONE VERY GOOD REASON FOR "SOCIAL UNREST"

Washington, Oct. 29.—If the newly appointed Industrial Commission, which is to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest, will send to the new Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Royal Meeker, and get a copy of the first publication issued by that bureau since he became commissioner it will find therein one very good reason for "social unrest."

This bulletin, just published, shows a marked and continuing increase and tendency toward unemployment in three important American industries—cotton, wool and silk. If the Industrial Commission will examine the figures presented in this report and then go back over the newspaper files for the stories of the Lawrence and Patterson strikes, and look up some of the statistics of child labor and unemployment in Southern cotton mills, they may connect up some valuable information.

It appears from Commissioner Meeker's report that there has been a decline in the cotton industry since 1890 of more than 8 per cent in nominal full time hours per week. In the silk industry this decline amounts to 5.8 per cent, and in the woolen industry for the same period of time the decline is more than 6 per cent. What this decline means is an increasing irregularity of employment—an increase in "casual" employment.

The report shows that between 1890 and 1900 the cotton mills ran on the average full time. The woolen mills and the silk mills also ran full time during this period. But during the period between 1900 and 1912 an increasing irregularity of running time is observed. For instance, the woolen mills, which showed a relative nominal full time of hours per week in 1900 at 99.8 per cent, in 1904 showed a decline to 97.9 per cent. In 1905 this percentage rose again to 98.5, but immediately fell again, so that in 1910 the percentage was 96.1 and in